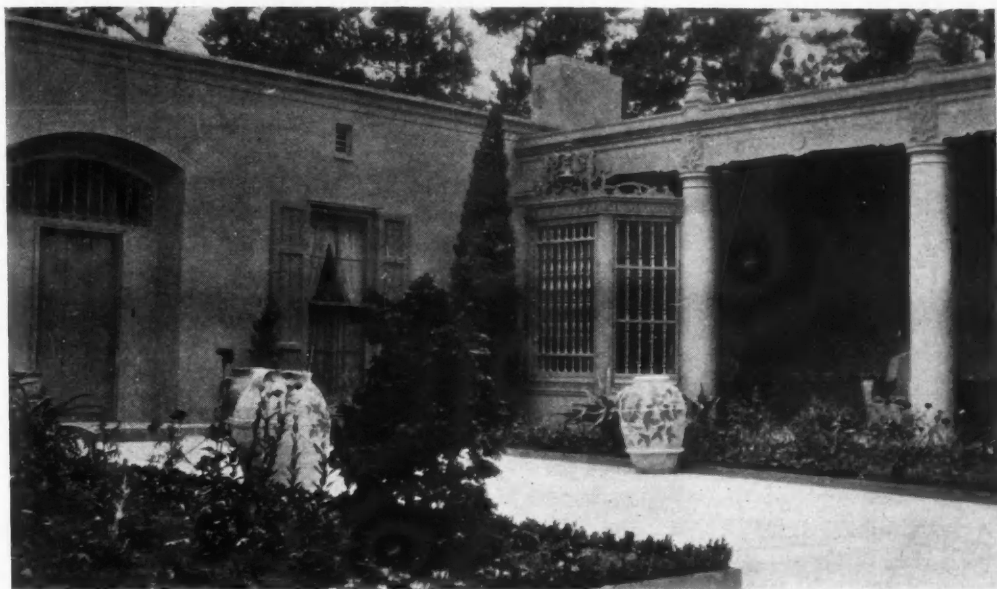


# *The* BUILDING REVIEW

VOL. XXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL, 1923

No. 4



PATIO, COL. POOLE'S HOUSE,  
PEBBLE BEACH, CALIFORNIA.  
LEWIS P. HOBART, Architect.

## Some Varied Work by Lewis P. Hobart

BY HARRIS ALLEN

It is by no means easy to pick out a Hobart building. This is not because of any lack of originality, for the charge cannot be made against Mr. Hobart that he has appropriated the design of another architect, past or present, or has even incorporated the essence of any such design into his composition. But he does not confine himself to one type or style; nor does he specialize in any class of building. All is grist that comes to his mill, and his versatility, restrained by his good taste, has resulted in a remarkable output of varied and yet creditable work.

There are illustrated herewith a postoffice, an institutional club, a memorial park, and two private residences. Hardly a trace exists of similarity in style or treatment among the group. Yet there is evident throughout a trained mind and hand, a feeling for proportion and scale, a discriminating sense of refinement. Apparently each problem is worked out to a logical conclusion and determines its own fate, unhampered by preconceived prejudices of style.

The ability to work in this manner and to achieve such a large measure of success, in-

## THE BUILDING REVIEW

icates a very thorough architectural training, to say the least. There is no uncertainty about Mr. Hobart's buildings; rather, a crisp sureness of touch, a confident handling of detail and material, that could be attained by no dilettante, that deserves, in fact, the much used and abused term "scholarly." And something of experience is vital; Mr. Hobart's earlier work did not possess these qualities noticeably.

Two of the buildings here shown were won in competition. The Honolulu Memorial is as yet a vision, but in the process of realization. Some interesting data are appended to this paper. We may expect the Temple of Music to be executed with the same brilliant delicacy which characterizes so many of the recent essays in classicism from this office.

The Portland postoffice is a case in point. Large in mass and dimension, it is surprisingly refined in detail. This is not carried to the point of attenuation, nor is it fussy or finicky or inconsistent in scale or character. It is unusually well studied, and will repay study.

Comparison with the original competition drawings brings the conclusion that the problem was very completely thought out beforehand, for there is very little change. What possibly won the competition was the



PATIO, COL. POOLE'S HOUSE



PATIO, COL. POOLE'S HOUSE

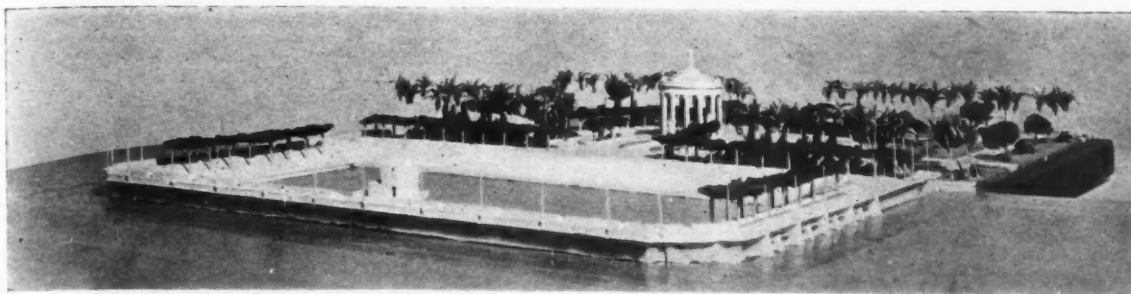
very practical and effective proposal to make the main public entrance to the postoffice space, which was necessarily off center, the axis for the office building above, instead of spreading offices along the entire street frontage. This treatment, too, will repay study.

The interior effect is consistent, with dignified travertine walls and a rich—but not heavy—coffered ceiling.

As most of my readers are doubtless familiar with the Y. W. C. A. building in San Francisco, it is unnecessary to make further comment than what has been said in general. Whoever did the terra cotta work deserves credit for excellent workmanship; it is very lovely.

Colonel Poole's house is still quite new, but it is easy to picture this delightful patio in a few years, when the foliage has grown and the walls have weathered. The detail here is obviously Spanish, yet the ensemble is somehow Italian in effect. One is vaguely reminded of cortiles in Northern Italian villas—or, at least, of their charm. In a later article, dealing with Mr. Hobart's recent residential work, further news of this house will be shown, also of the Ehrman house. The present illustrations are intended as examples of the architect's versatility and thoroughness.

## THE BUILDING REVIEW



### THE HONOLULU MEMORIAL

The territory of Hawaii, desiring a war memorial for the American Legion, asked in their competition program for a natatorium not less than 100 meters long, with dressing rooms for both men and women, to be built over a channel already dredged in the coral formation at Waikiki Beach, opposite Kapiolani Park, and also for a Temple of Music in the park adjacent to the natatorium.

A portion of this park, about 300 feet wide, is on the beach and separated from the remainder of the park by a broad boulevard running from Honolulu to Diamond Head. On this narrow strip to the north of the site are the public baths and aquarium. These are about 1,000 feet from the site. On the other side of the boulevard there is a polo field, tennis courts and a zoological garden.

The architectural solution of the problem was to tie the various elements together and keep the Temple of Music in composition with the natatorium, also in harmony with climatic conditions, where shade is extremely desirable.

The site is a most beautiful one—looking towards the park and the green mountains in one direction, and the deep blue of the tropical waters with white clouds along the horizon, in the other direction. The color is wonderful in all directions.

The natatorium is 330 feet long and 150 feet wide, surrounded by tiers of seats accommodating 6,500 people, and is of concrete construction. There are starting platforms 14 feet wide at either end. The diving tower is also of concrete, the height being determined by the rules of the athletic association. The promenade is protected from the sea spray by an overhung outer wall below the parapet.

The sea water in the pool is kept constantly fresh by the flow through openings at either end, which is checked so there will be no current. There is a rise and fall of the tide at Honolulu of only 22 inches.

In building the pool over the channel we have two advantages—the extra depth of water in the pool and the shallow water on which to build our foundations for the seating.

In further developing the scheme with the authorities at Honolulu, it was decided to make the natatorium for Olympic games only. These professional meets will be held only at night and at such times the pool will be illuminated by lights strung across the pool from cables on removable poles. When there is no professional swimming the public will be allowed to use the pool, there being a public bath with dressing rooms adjacent.

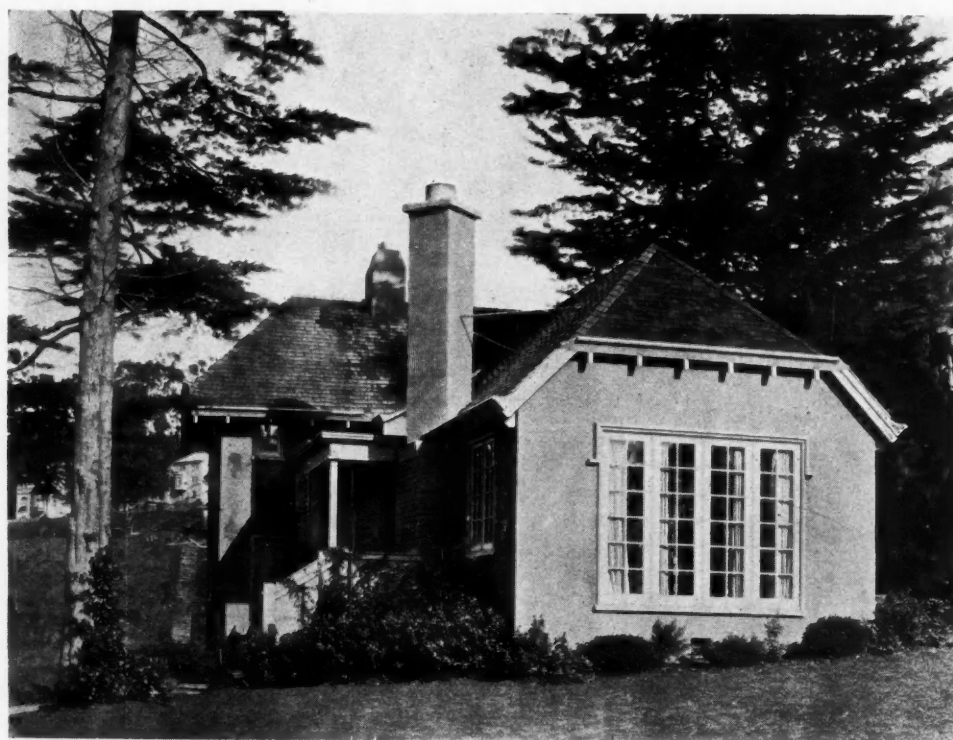
The bath houses are developed as open sheds behind high enclosing walls, with small gardens inside these walls. The men's bath house will accommodate 150 men and contains showers and toilets, with alcoves for the various swimming clubs. The women's bath house contains the same accommodations for 50 women, also storage space for electrical equipment, a small office, and an electrical control room. There are no lockers, all clothes will be hung from hooks on the wall.

The Temple of Music is of concrete construction, oval in plan, 40 feet in diameter on the main axis and 50 feet the other dimension. The total height is 70 feet.

The Temple will be used as a band stand. The finial is of bronze in the form of a pineapple, with the upper portion of the roof in tile. There are medallions on the parapet—the two on the main axis being the Coat of Arms of Hawaii, the two on the secondary axis the Coat of Arms of the United States. The ceiling is a hung ceiling of hard plaster, slightly convex to avoid the sound being caught in the dome, and is covered with canvas, which is decorated.

The floor of the Temple of Music is tile in decorated pattern—in the center a bronze plaque of the emblem of the American Legion.

(Concluded on Page XII)



RESIDENCE OF MR. CLYDE BEAL,  
ST FRANCIS WOOD,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.  
HENRY H. GUTTERSON, Architect.

## The House on the Hillside

*The third of a series on small Western homes*

By CLARA FASSETT

Since to many of us the fact has been satisfactorily proved that we can live and be entirely comfortable in small houses, witness the exodus of hitherto apparently satisfied apartment dwellers to the suburbs and outside residence districts. Now even in restricted allotments small houses are permitted, even encouraged. In order to live in a desirable and modern location we do not have to build largely and elaborately—it is possible to build modestly a house suited to our desires, family and income—only of course our small house must have charm and variety, it must not be commonplace. Very often the house which is considered most attractive and is most appealing to the prospective buyer, is the “little house”, compact, cozy and just a bit different.

In a region of hills and steep-sided canyons, the problem of house-building on sloping ground or perched on the summit of a hill becomes somewhat complicated. How many times has the eye recoiled from the sight of a

beautiful hillside dotted with an array of un-beautiful houses sprawling up its sides, a collection of buildings suitable for a city or flat land, distorted, cut down here and piled up there, showing no thought of symmetrical placing with relation to each other—the contour of the hill or the growth of vegetation. This unpleasant arrangement is too often the result of hasty and thoughtless laying out of many suburban home-sites. But give a difficult location, as—a lot lying on the slope of a canyon with but a few feet on the level—to a designer who will thoughtfully consider the problem, the result may be a revelation of the possibilities for beauty and appeal in hillside architecture.

First of all the suburban or country house large or small, wherever located should appear to “grow out” of its surroundings. The house described is built upon a hillside in St. Francis Wood, a suburb of San Francisco; it stands out, as yet there are no buildings near

# THE BUILDING REVIEW

it, presenting a complete unit with its surrounding landscape features—from whichever side it is viewed. From the front with broad and substantial base it appears to be firmly standing on its foundation—no suggestion of being balanced on the edge—and from the rear the perpendicular wall is pleasingly broken by an out-jutting bay window, which presents an agreeable view from the opposite side of the canyon. In short it strikes the eye as a complete and symmetrical little gem of a house from whichever side it is viewed. And that is why it has been so much admired and

with open ceiling, boarded, glazed in blue-green tones, walls rough-cast plaster glazed, and tinted cement fire-place of Elizabethan pattern, is well-adapted to its purpose of music and living room. Being exposed on three sides affords ample space for lighting which is expressed in terms of French windows. The dining room is approached from the living room through an open doorway flanked by built-in book-cases, down a short flight of steps. French doors separate it from the narrow hallway extending from the kitchen at the left to the maid's room on the op-



## ORIGINAL SKETCH

pointed out as a model of hillside-house construction in this region.

The house is rather unusual in that it cannot be described as a story-and-a-half, or a two-story, but is really one story and two halves. It is constructed of plaster tinted terra-cotta with green trim, entrance wing and door of green and blue glazed finish. This door is delightful in its panelling and color. It is a door which leads you to expect something a little different, out of the ordinary, and you are in no way disappointed as the interior amply fulfills this promise. We enter a tiny irregular alcove to the living-room, which

posite side. The north wall of this room which is designated by the owner as a "small dining room or large breakfast room", is a bay window overlooking valley and opposite wooded slope, with a glimpse of ocean to the left—an amazing wealth of pleasing outlook. Partaking of one's morning coffee and toast in this gay little room with its flowered wall-paper and white painted wood work can not fail to start the day properly. The kitchen with the same outlook would be apt to tempt any housewife to linger over the monotonous tasks of cooking and dish washing.

(Concluded on Page 65)

## EDITORIAL

The spring elections bring many candidates for office in Boards of Education.

In considering qualifications for these offices, it has not been sufficiently emphasized that school building has become one of the largest factors in the building industry. The amount of money spent in California on new school construction is assuming staggering proportions. Quoting from Mr. Donovan's interesting and suggestive article in the February "Building Review," "The average yearly expenditure for buildings is very likely to be \$40,000,000 or a grand total of \$480,000,000 for the twelve-year period 1923 to 1935. This estimate is a conservative one \* \* \* not including the amount of money spent for private institutions, nor for colleges and universities."

To this must be added the running expense for equipment and supplies, amounting to from 10 to 15 per cent of total operating cost, which was \$70,000,000 in 1921.

The disposition of these sums is at the discretion of a *majority* of the Board of Education in each district. Usually the honesty and good intention of candidates need not be disputed. But what of the question of business efficiency?

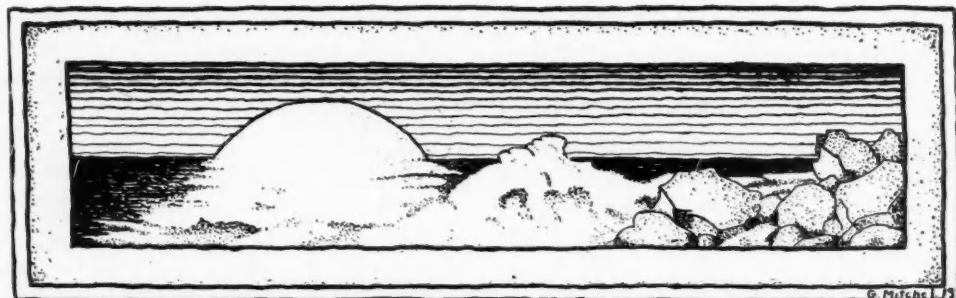
Do the people of California wish to have this huge public business managed by men and women who have had no business experience, or whose private experience has brought them failure or but moderate success?

It is futile to deny that in many instances there have been excessive overhead costs, lack of system, lack of economy in every form of expenditure. As a result, many classes must be housed in flimsy, portable shanties, insufficiently equipped, inadequate from every standpoint. Your children pay the penalty.

Surely it must be clear that voters must *vote*, and vote for those candidates who are best qualified to handle business efficiently. We must get into our heads that this is *business*, and not *sentiment*.

It is not impossible to elect Boards of Education which shall contain both persons familiar with the requirements and theories of modern education, and men whose practical business training will insure the greatest possible efficiency and economy in the operations of the Board. And it is the duty of all voters to inform themselves intelligently of the qualifications of all candidates.

*Harrie Allen*

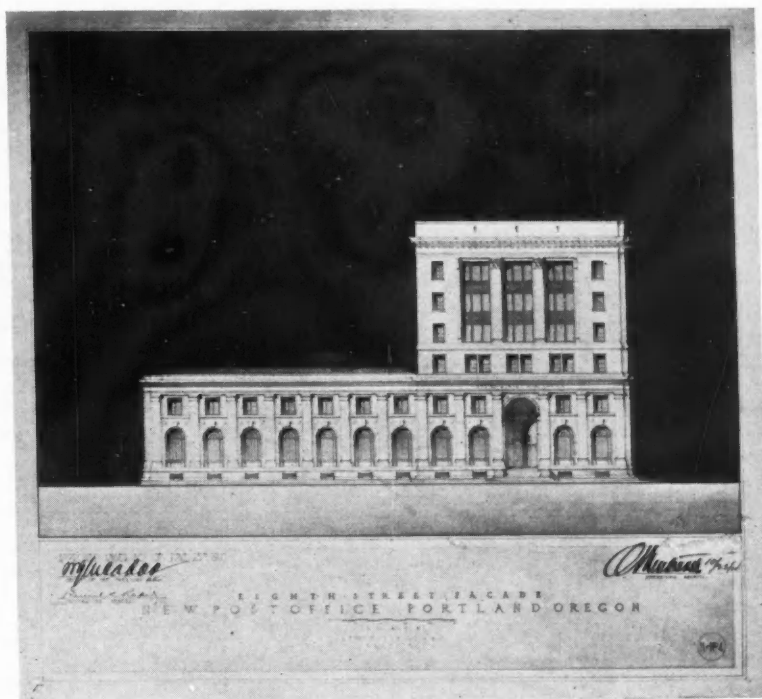




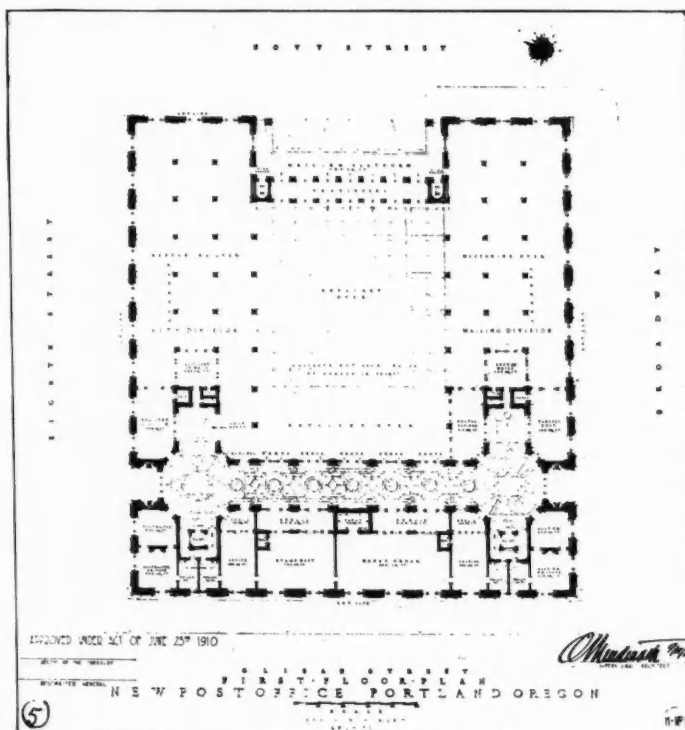
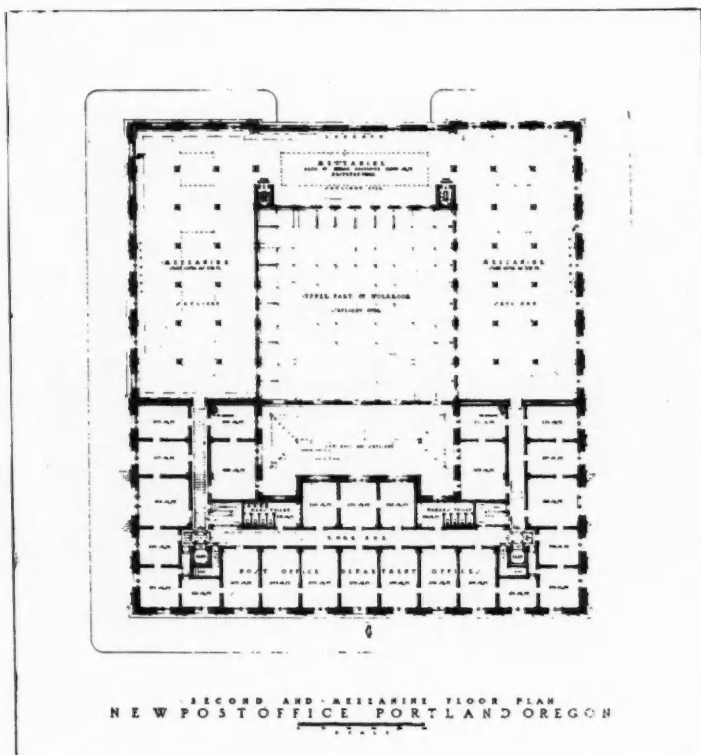
Y. W. C. A. BUILDING,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.  
LEWIS P. HOBART, Architect.



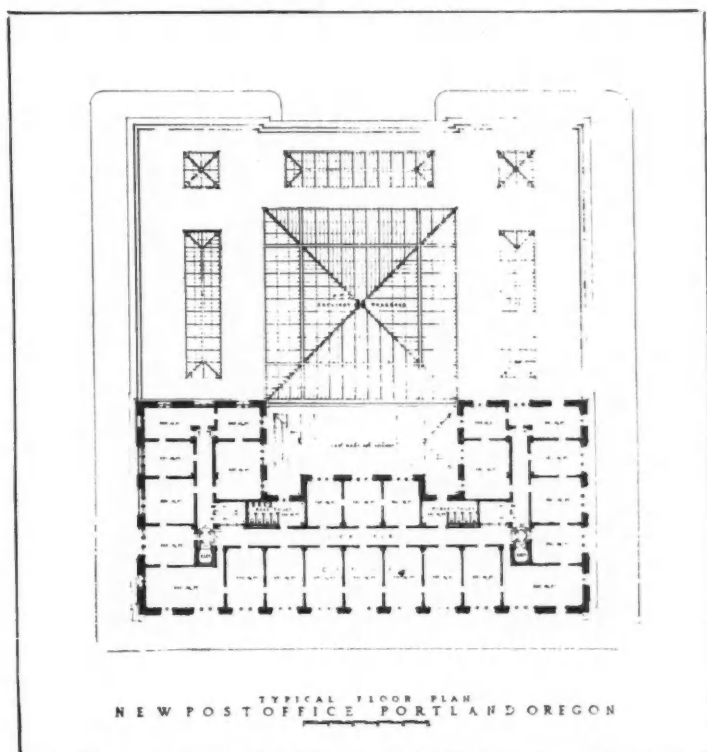
U. S. POSTOFFICE.  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
LEWIS P. HOBART, Architect.



COMPETITION DRAWINGS,  
U. S. POST OFFICE,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
LEWIS F. HOBART, Architect.



U. S. POSTOFFICE  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
LEWIS P. HOBART, ARCHITECT.



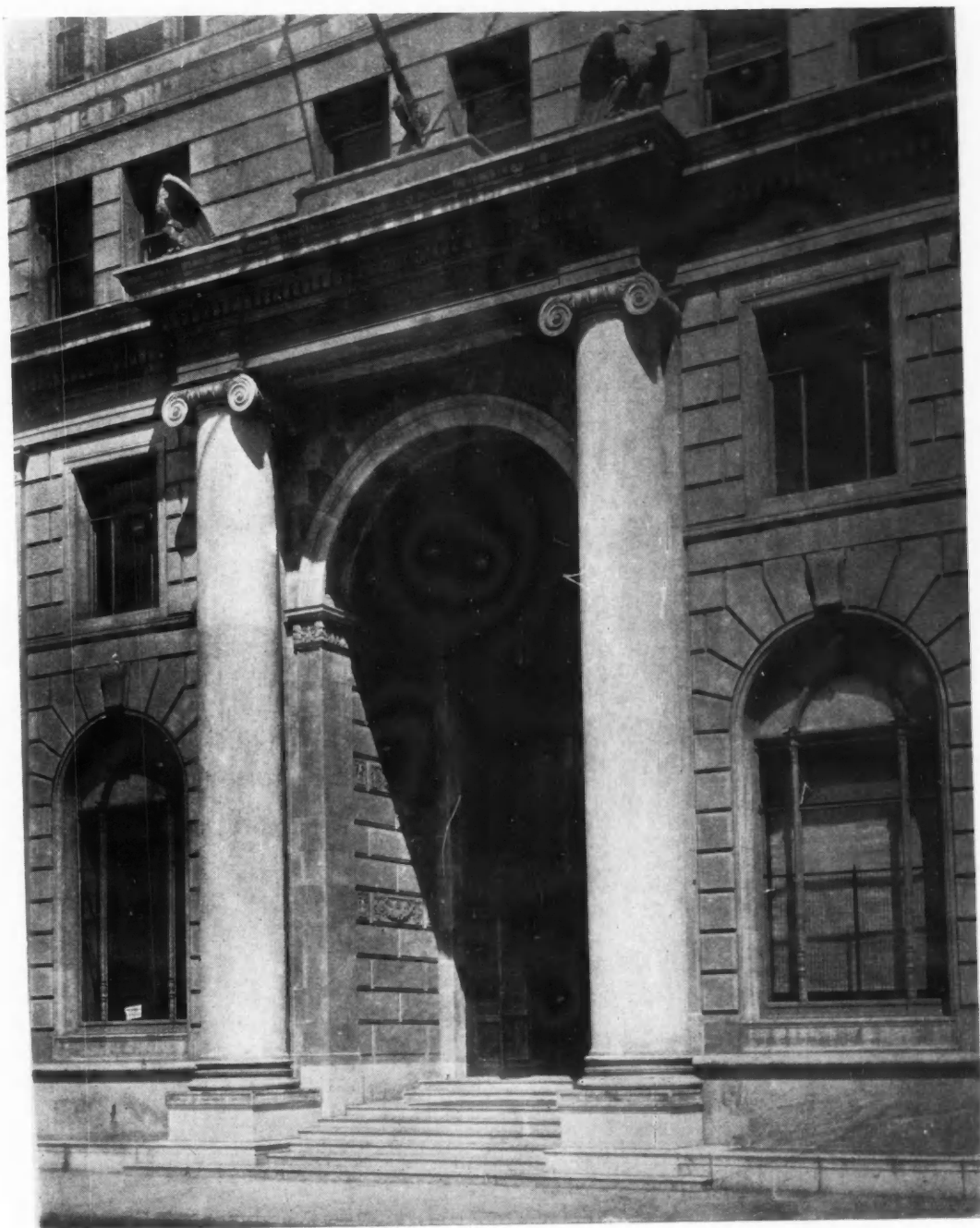
TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN  
NEW POST OFFICE PORTLAND OREGON

U. S. POSTOFFICE,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
LEWIS P. HOBART, ARCHITECT.

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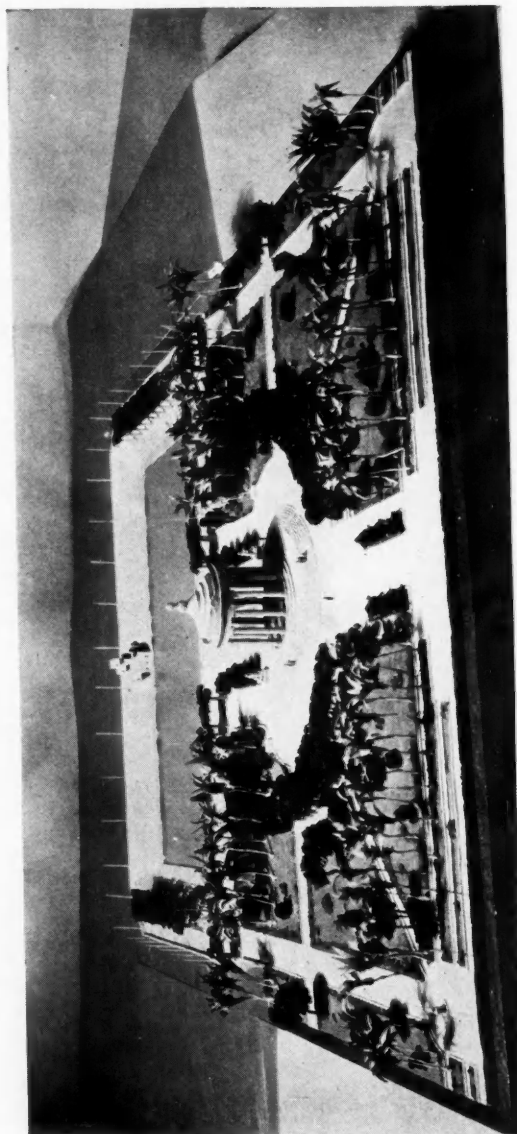


MAIN PUBLIC CORRIDOR  
U. S. POSTOFFICE,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
LEWIS P. HOBART, ARCHITECT.

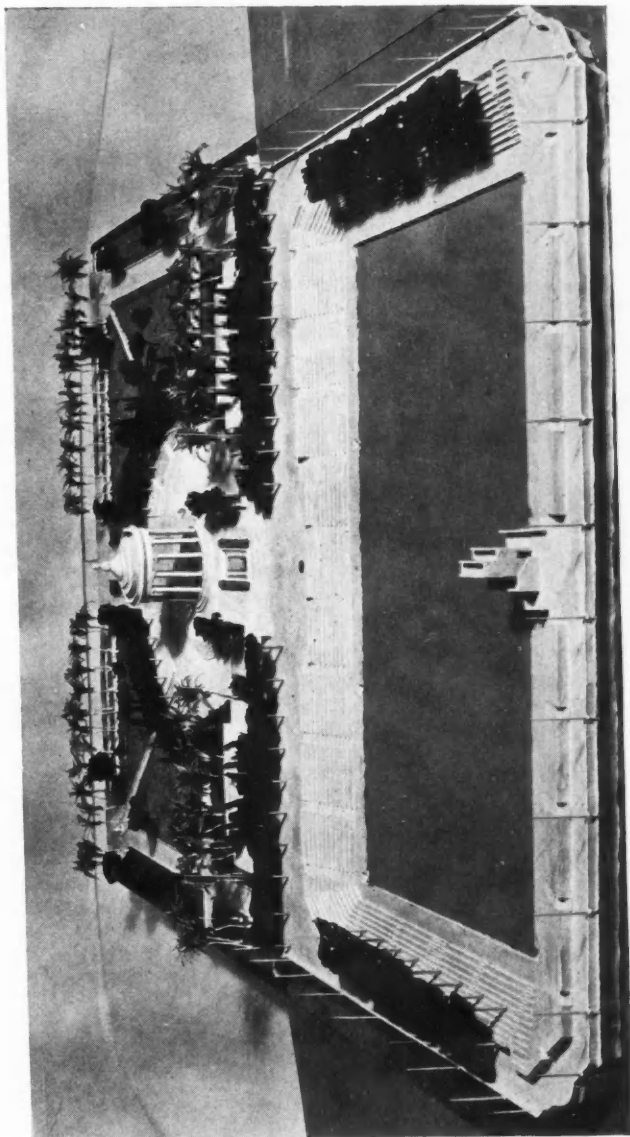


DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE,  
U. S. POSTOFFICE,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
LEWIS P. HOBART, ARCHITECT.

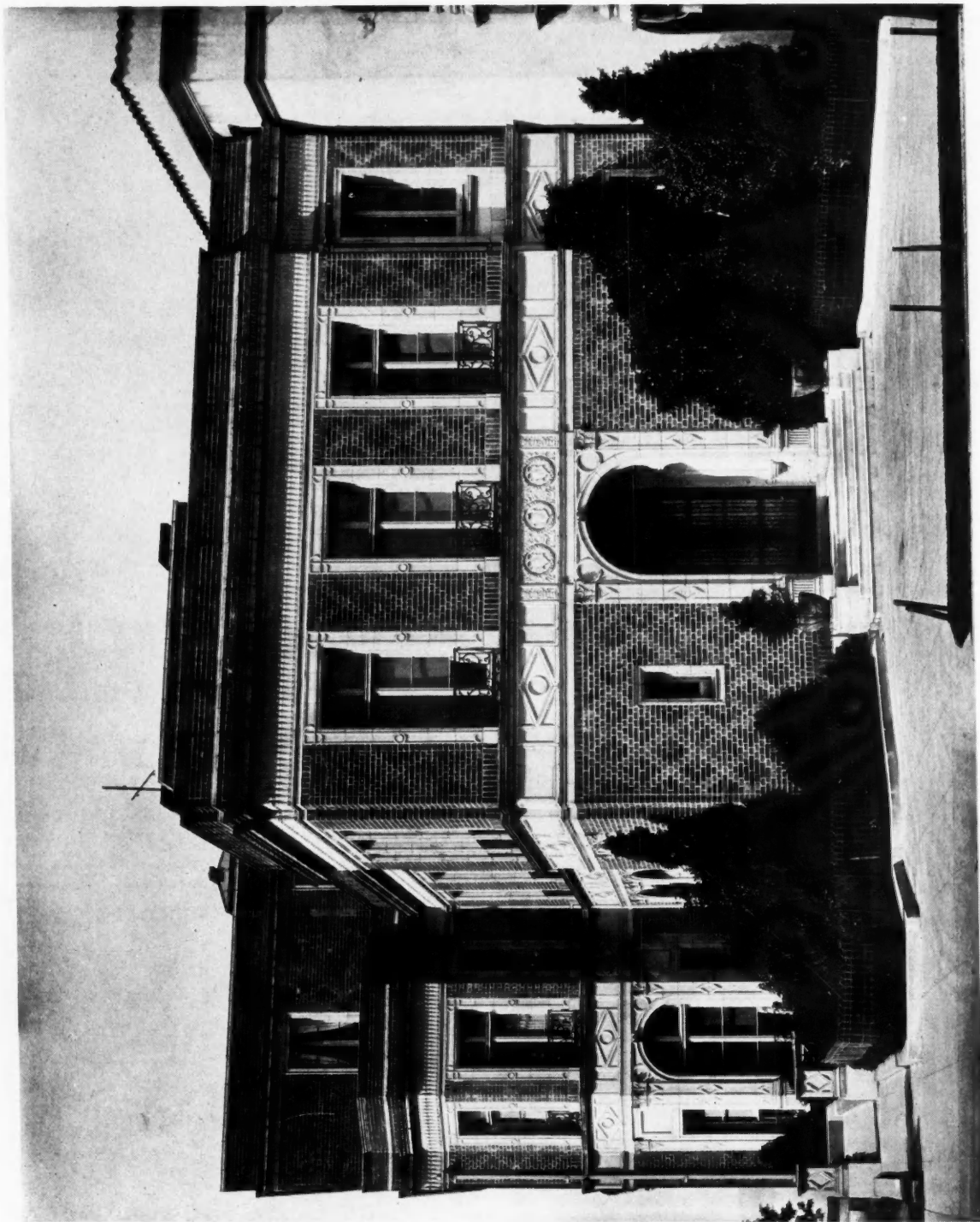
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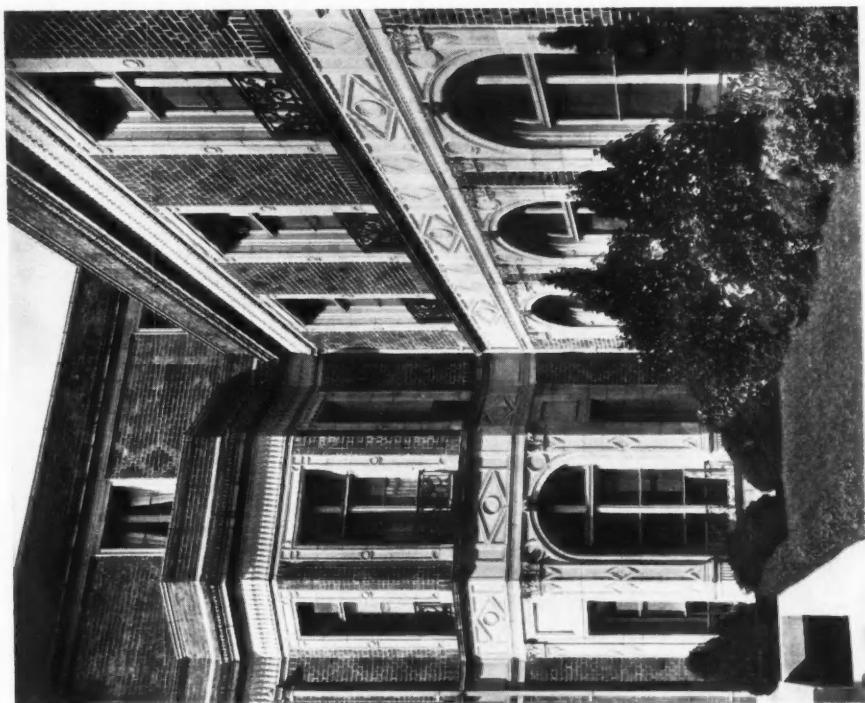
WAR MEMORIAL FOR TERRITORY OF HAWAII  
HONOLULU, T. H.  
LEWIS P. HOBART, Architect.



WAR MEMORIAL FOR TERRITORY OF HAWAII  
HONOLULU, T. H.  
LEWIS, P. HOBART, ARCHITECT



RESIDENCE OF MRS. SIDNEY EHRLMAN.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.  
LEWIS, P. HOBART, ARCHITECT.



HRMAN.  
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RESIDENCE OF MRS. SIDNEY EHMAN,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.  
LEWIS P. HOBART, ARCHITECT.





PATIO COLONADE,  
RESIDENCE OF COL. POOLE.  
PEBBLE BEACH, CALIFORNIA.  
LEWIS P. HOBART, ARCHITECT.



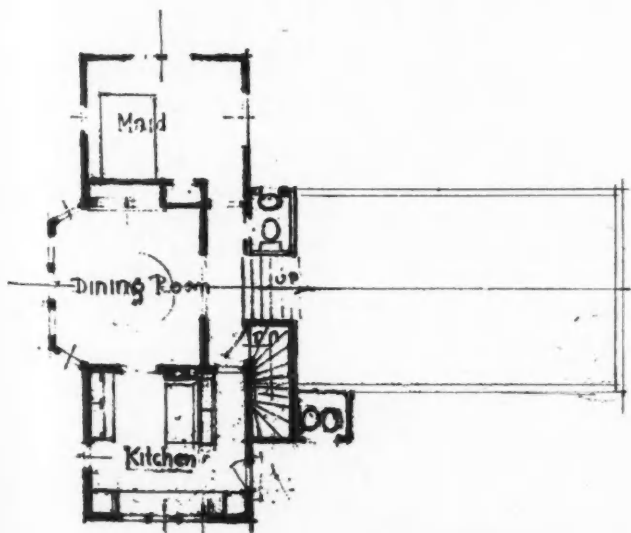
LIVING ROOM

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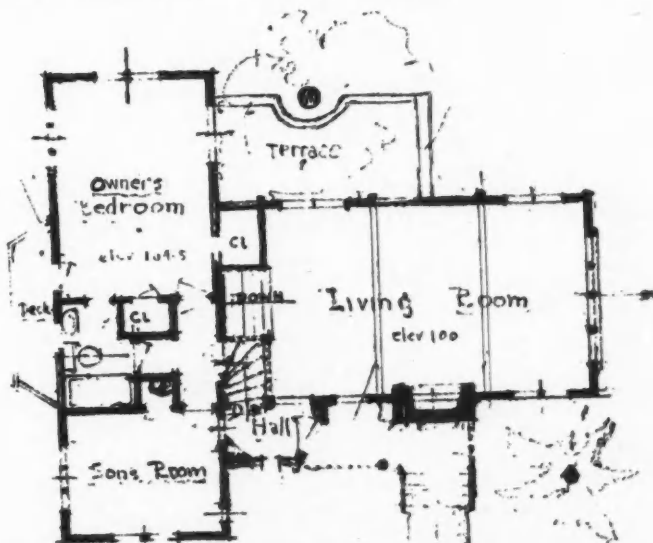
A cunning little stairway with a turn, separated from the living room by a railing, leads to the bedrooms and bath; it is a most easy flight of steps to climb and gives to the sleeping apartments a feeling of privacy and separation from too-close contact with the rest of the house. One of these bedrooms was planned for a nursery, but can be utilized as an extra sleeping room being provided with a wall bed.

There are so many intriguing little nooks

and corners about this house; a tiny small-paned window in the entrance alcove with its quaintly pierced shutter obviates the necessity of glass in the door; an oblong of brick pavement in a sunny corner under a protecting pine which is allowed to caress the green shingled roof with its branches. It is in these effective bits that a note of individuality—of daring—is shown by the architect, which arrests our attention; demonstrating how it is possible to plan the small house with distinction as well as comfort and convenience.



LOWER FLOOR PLAN



UPPER FLOOR PLAN



## “Own Your Home” Idea on Silver Screen

BY PAUL GREEN  
*of the Atlas Educational Film Company*

The “Own Your Home” idea is not a new one, but it is rare to find it so ably treated as is the case of the new “Own Your Home” film and its attendant “Own Your Home” campaign as is now being made available in all localities.

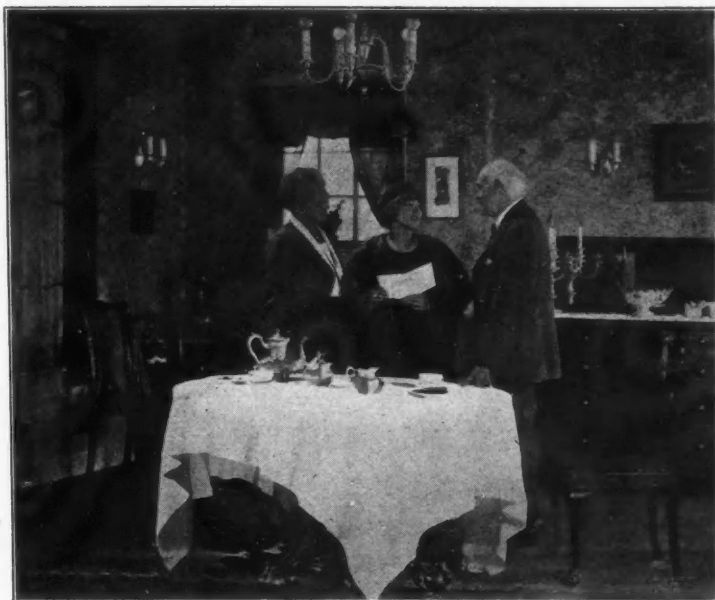
This film, unlike many attempts along this line, takes into account the services rendered by the Architect. He is portrayed as one of the very necessary steps in the building of one's home. The film is thoroughly educational in theme, and, while it is backed by building interests in general, yet the material has been handled so carefully as not to offend the observer by any obvious ulterior or advertising motive. The treatment is entirely ethical, and in this sense is a decided step in advance over anything that has ever been attempted.

In the planning and production of this film, the various manufacturers and building associations have lent their very hearty support and counsel. The plot of the story

hinges on the experience of a young couple. The husband is content apparently to go on from year to year piling up rent receipts and accumulating, incidentally, a highly aggrivated state known as “apartmentitis.” He, of course, is not aware of what it is that ails him, but matters are brought to an abrupt climax by the state of his business and the raising of their rent, together with the aggravations inflicted upon them by the fact of their having children.

Agnes and Robert are an unusually devoted couple, but the “apartmentitis” is getting a firm hold on them, and peculiar to this disease, they are gradually growing apart. Robert's business is in need of re-financing and he appeals to Agnes after being turned down by the banker, for assistance. Agnes has bought a very attractive lot in one of the city's suburbs through her individual efforts and pin money. The breach is widened by her refusal to allow him to tie up the property by using it as collateral for a loan.

## THE BUILDING REVIEW



Like many another husband, his prejudice to home ownership is partially, at least, founded on ignorance of the fundamentals in the case. Agnes realizes that once the lot is tied up, building will be out of the question.

A business trip to Denver becomes a protracted stay and Agnes is given the opportunity of investigating the possibilities of building. A family friend—an Architect by the way—is generous enough to start the ball rolling by making a few sketches. At this period in the story the realtor who sold Agnes the lot some years past, enters the scene, and it is he who makes it clear to Agnes how, by selling a portion of her big lot, she will be in a position to finance the home building project.

Like many other good stories, Robert at this point writes and gives his consent to building. Being away from home has sharpened his appreciation of his little family and he feels ashamed, surrounded as he now is, with all of the comforts of home life of his brother-in-law's home, to think that he has stubbornly held out against the dearest desire of Agnes'.

To make a long story short, he returns at Christmas time not knowing that the house has been built, and finds his little family surrounded by all of the home atmosphere that he has learned in his absence to love.

You may ask at this point, "Where does the love story come in?"

Many of the best love stories ever written were those in which a revised love comes about through such simple means as the building of a home, the establishing of home ties, the surrounding of one's dear ones, by those things which all healthy-minded people yearn for—the children with their pets, the mother and father with something permanent, which they can work on as a thing of their own.

The film is a sermon directed in bold, aggressive form at the popular feeling so common at present—that happiness can be accomplished without home ownership. How many of us have heard a banker say, "It costs more to own a home than it does to rent?"—quite ignoring the fact that he is deliberately giving advice which violates the most sacred of human instincts.

Distribution of this film, it is planned, will be secured through real estate boards, civic organizations, newspapers and all others interested in promoting home building and home ownership. Very complete plans for putting on the local campaigns, using the film and such other material as the plan embodies, are rapidly nearing completion.

The film may be obtained direct from the film company—the Atlas Educational Film Company, 1111 South Boulevard, Oak Park, Ill.

There is no thought of profit in the distribution of this film, as it has already been amply financed by the building interests.

# INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

## IMPORTANT LAWS GOVERNING CONSTRUCTION WORK IN CALIFORNIA

At the last session of the legislature the following four laws governing construction work were enacted and their enforcement placed under the jurisdiction of the Industrial Accident Commission:

### *The Use of Dangerous Equipment and False Work Is a Misdemeanor*

Section 402 (c) of the Penal Code as amended, provides that any person employing another in the construction, alteration, repairing, painting or cleaning of any building or other structure, who furnishes unsafe equipment or scaffolding, or obstructs any officer inspecting such equipment, or removes any notice of the Industrial Accident Commission posted thereon, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

### *Elevators Used in Buildings During the Course of Construction Must Be Made Safe*

Chapter 332 provides that every hoist used in buildings during the course of construction shall use a system of signals as specified by safety orders to be made by the Industrial Accident Commission, and such hoists shall be constructed so as not to endanger the lives of workmen.

### *All Suspended Scaffolds Ten Feet Above the Ground Must Have Safety Rails*

Chapter 333 provides that all suspended scaffolds more than ten feet above the ground shall have a rigid railing forty-two inches above the platform and shall be of sufficient strength to support workmen, tools, appliances and materials thereon.

### *Temporary Floors and Safety Nets to Protect Workmen From Falling and From Falling Materials*

Section 1 of Chapter 334 provides that any building more than two stories high shall have the joists, beams and girders of floors below the floor where any work is being done, planked or covered as follows:

(a) Reinforced concrete buildings shall have each floor filled in either with forms

or concrete before commencing work on the walls of the next story. Any building having wooden floors, other than a steel frame building, shall have the underflooring, if double flooring is to be used, laid on each floor before commencing work on the next story above. Where single wooden floors are to be used, each floor shall be planked over before commencing work on the next story above.

(b) In steel frame buildings every other floor shall be covered with two-inch planks.

(c) If spans of floors exceed thirteen feet intermediate beams shall be used to support the temporary flooring.

(d) If the distance between planked floors exceeds twenty-five feet, intermediate floors or safety nets shall be provided.

(e) The erection gang shall at all times have a planked floor below them not more than two stories distant.

(f) The riveting gang and steel painters shall at all times have planked floors below them not more than two stories distant. Men working below riveting gangs must at all times be protected from falling materials.

Section 2 provides that if the steel columns in a building are spliced at every story the erection gang shall in no case be more than two stories distant from the riveting gang. If the columns are spliced every second or third story the erection gang shall not be more than four stories from the riveting gang.

Section 3 provides that planked floors shall consist of planks tightly laid together, of No. 1 common lumber, not less than two inches thick and eight inches wide, free from protruding nails or other objects. Nets shall consist of at least \*one and one-half-inch manila rope with \*three-quarter-inch borders and four by four-inch mesh. The borders of the nets shall be provided with loops so that they can be readily combined or attached to convenient points on the structural frame.

\*Circumference and diameter.

## Re-Forestation Plans Announced By California Redwood Association

Thousands of California acres, laid bare by the timberman's axe, are to be replanted with redwoods as a result of a program announced by the California Redwood Association in conjunction with the observance of Tree Planting Week.

Extent of the replanting plan inaugurated by the association is revealed by the statement that already growing in Humboldt and Mendocino counties nurseries are upwards of 2,000,000 young redwoods from which will be drawn the initial consignment of young trees to be reset in selected areas between Monterey county and the Oregon line.

The first planting will be undertaken within a few days under the direction of Major David T. Mason, former government forestry man and University of California professor, who has been engaged as permanent head of its re-forestation department.

Figures recently compiled by the University of California's forestry division, after a study of three years, are said to have warranted the conclusion that an acre of cut-over redwood timber land, replanted un-

der scientific direction, will produce 139,000 feet, board measure, within 60 years. This production, lumbermen say, exceeds by 30 per cent any second growth obtainable in any other timber producing region in the United States.

Although but one-quarter of California's redwood forest area has been utilized for commerce, as shown by Federal figures, it is reasoned that the Redwood conservation program adopted has started early enough so that posterity may be assured a continued redwood supply, due to the multitudinous uses this wood is now put to.

Redwood as a shade and ornamental tree is employed to a moderate extent in some parts of the state and the association is urging that this use become more general due to the long life, beauty and quick growth the tree possesses.

The California plan of redwood re-forestation is said to be the first in the United States wherein practically all the prominent lumber manufacturers of any one region have joined in a serious movement to make their industry permanent.

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## Recommended Minimum Requirements For Small Dwelling Construction\*

Investigations by a Congressional Committee during 1919 and 1920 disclosed that existing building laws through variations and inconsistencies of their provisions and through unduly restrictive or expensive requirements, were operating to prevent needed activity in the building industry. That these conditions might be remedied, a committee of experienced architects and engineers was organized by Secretary Hoover to investigate building practice and code requirements and to prepare standard building regulations based on the latest and best information, which might be recommended to cities and states adopting or revising building codes.

The first report of this committee presents recommendations for the construction of one and two-family dwellings having exterior

walls of solid or hollow masonry, concrete, and frame, the latter including veneer and stucco surfaces.

In order that its recommendations might have sound bases of information and opinion, the committee obtained the co-operation of nearly 100 architectural and engineering societies, builders' exchanges, and industrial organizations producing building materials. Special questions also were referred to large groups of individual engineers, architects, building officials, to the Bureau of Standards, and to others whose experience qualified them to discuss such subjects. Tentative recommendations were drafted and submitted widely for discussion and criticism by those interested in the work, and the final

(Concluded on Page XII)

THE BUILDING REVIEW

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

# MONTHLY BULLETIN

## OFFICERS

Geo. W. Kelham, President.  
Henry H. Meyers, Vice-President.  
J. S. Fairweather, Secretary-Treasurer.



## DIRECTORS

William Mooser, three years.  
J. H. Blohme, three years.  
A. J. Evers, two years.  
Harris Allen, two years.  
S. Schnaittacher, one year.  
Morris M. Bruce, one year.

## NEXT MEETING

The next meeting will be held Thursday evening, April 19th, 1923, at the Architectural Club Rooms, 77 O'Farrell Street, at 6:30 p. m., and will be preceded by a Directors' Meeting at 5:30 p. m. The principle business will be the election of delegates to the Convention in Washington in May.

## MINUTES

The Directors' and regular meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the A. I. A. was held Thursday evening, March 15th, 1923, in the Architectural Club Rooms, 77 O'Farrell Street. The meeting was called to order by President Geo. W. Kelham. The following members were present: Harris Allen, S. Schnaittacher, Morris M. Bruce, Wm. Newman, Geo. W. Kelham, Geo. E. Ashley, E. B. Hurt, A. J. Evers, Ernest Norberg and Stanton Willard.

## CLUB ROOMS

The Architectural Club was represented by Mark T. Jorgensen and E. B. Hurt, President and Vice-President respectively, they joined in a discussion regarding new Club quarters. It developed that the present lease had until October, 1925, before expiration of same and while nothing definite was demanded, the President was authorized to confer with other bodies regarding a consolidated building, with quarters for Club Rooms.

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

After a discussion in regard to the benefit to the Architectural profession derived by the workings of the Industrial Relation Board, it was moved and unanimously carried that the Architects attend a luncheon meeting with members of the Industrial Relation Board. It was also hoped that each Architect, whether he belonged to the Chapter or not, would attend this meeting.

It was moved and carried that State Bill No. 57, providing that "Any person may gratuitously copy plans for any high school building, which must be filed with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, be referred to the Board of Directors, with power to act if it be deemed necessary.

## STATE BOARD

The following resolution was offered and carried, and the Secretary was authorized to send a copy to each member of the Legislative Committee:

WHEREAS, it is proposed by Assembly Bill No. 442 to abolish the State Board of Architecture and substitute a Department of Professional Standards, the duty of which Department shall be the administering and enforcing of all laws regulating the practice of certain professions, be it

RESOLVED that this Chapter request the earnest consideration of the State Assembly and Senate of the fact that the Northern and Southern District Boards of the State Board of Architecture have administered and enforced the laws regulating the practice of Archi-

ecture for a period of twenty-two years to the full satisfaction of the public and the Architectural profession; that the State Board of Architecture is maintained solely from fees collected from the Architectural profession and that it costs the State nothing and that the members of the Board serve without remuneration, and

FURTHER, that laws concerning professional standards can best be administered by those qualified by practice in the same profession.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this RESOLUTION be sent to the following:

Hon. John B. Badaracco, State Assembly, Sacramento.  
Hon. Henry E. Carter, State Assembly, Sacramento.  
Hon. Harry Lyons, State Assembly, Sacramento.  
Hon. Elmer P. Bromley, State Assembly, Sacramento.  
Hon. Sidney T. Graves, State Assembly, Sacramento.  
Hon. Dwight Hart, State Senate, Sacramento.  
Hon. Ed. P. Sample, State Senate, Sacramento.  
Hon. Edw. A. Mueller, State Assembly, Sacramento.  
Hon. P. A. Whitacre, State Assembly, Sacramento.  
Hon. Harry A. Chamberlain, State Senate, Sacramento.  
Hon. Lester G. Burnett, State Senate, Sacramento.

There being no further business to come before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned.

J. STEWART FAIRWEATHER,  
Secretary.

## WASHINGTON CONVENTION

March 17, 1923.

Mr. George W. Kelham,  
President of San Francisco Chapter,  
San Francisco, Calif.

My dear Mr. Kelham:

Mr. William B. Faville, the President of the Institute, proposed and the other Officers and Directors of the Institute have approved of a ceremonial pageant to be held in Washington on May 18, 1923.

The Fifty-fifth Convention, you will remember, unanimously voted to confer upon Mr. Henry Bacon the Institute's gold medal. It is planned that this highest award of the Institute to a distinguished member of the profession shall form the crowning feature of the coming Convention, and in connection with the Lincoln Memorial, serve as the inspiration for an impressive spectacle which will take the form of a procession at the close of the banquet, which will culminate upon the steps and platform of the portico entrance to the Lincoln Memorial.

At this point it is hoped that the President of the United States will confer the medal upon Mr. Bacon, or in case of the absence of the Chief Executive from Washington that the ceremony shall be performed by some other prominent official. High dignitaries of Church and State, Officers of the Army and Navy, and of the Institute will, by their presence, add lustre to the ceremony.

It is planned that the procession shall be com-  
(Concluded on Page XV)

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## BUREAU OF STANDARDS TESTS WEATHERING OF LIMESTONE

A series of tests to determine the resistance of limestone to frost action is now under way at the Bureau of Standards.

Small samples cut from the stone are soaked in water and are then frozen. After freezing they are put back in the water to thaw.

Of the samples tested, many showed serious disintegration after they had been frozen 75 times.\* Others have now been frozen as many as 800 times and show as yet no serious disintegration. The samples come from different localities, and when the tests are completed the data will be of value to architects in the selection of building stone.

Limestone is now used extensively as a facing stone. It is less expensive than granite and more easily cut, which makes it quite popular. It is not so durable as granite, however, and is apt to show surface weathering within a hundred years.

Other tests being undertaken at the bureau have to do with waterproofing compounds. The purpose of such compounds is to lengthen the life of the stone and prevent the absorption of unsightly stains.

(Continued from Page 61)

The Temple will be lighted from the floor, illuminating the decorated ceiling, and also by side lights behind the plaque that will pick up the bronze and tile top.

Besides the broad steps that approach the Temple leading to the general level of the public space at the natatorium, there are four ramps that give easy access to the promenade.

The planting will consist of two rows of palm trees, as shown on the photographs and drawings, and these already exist on the site. The low, flat trees planted for shade are Hau trees, which grow profusely in the islands and are well adapted for this purpose, being used at several other places at Waikiki Beach. The other planting will be selected for color. There are already on the site two very beautiful Banyan trees.

The work is in charge of Lyman H. Bigelow, superintendent of public works for the territory, and the model was made by B. V. Gerow of San Francisco.

(Continued from Page 69)

report reflects the influence of this consideration.

The committee recommends that building codes permit eight-inch solid brick and six-inch solid concrete walls for two and one-half and three-story dwellings accommodating not more than two families each; that eight-inch hollow building tile, hollow concrete block, or hollow walls of brick (all rolok) shall not exceed twenty feet in height to the gables; and that frame construction be limited to two and one-half stories. Metal lath and plaster on wood studs properly fire-stopped is approved for party and division walls, but at least every alternate wall in row houses must be eight-inch solid brick or concrete or twelve-inch hollow building tile, concrete block, or hollow wall of brick.

Requirements for quality of hollow masonry units agree.

The Building Code Committee includes representatives of the principal architectural, engineering and other interested professional societies.

This first report of the committee deals with the construction of one and two-family houses of masonry, concrete and frame types, the latter including veneer and stucco. The value of such construction in the United States amounted to well over a billion dollars in 1922. It is expected that general adoption of the code, with consequent modification of present unjust and wasteful requirements, will result in substantial conservation of materials, and the saving of many millions of dollars.

In addition to the requirements in the code itself, the appendix contains valuable information in the quality of materials and workmanship, which should be used for good results. The report may be obtained from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 15 cents.

(Note: A preliminary draft of this code was submitted to the S. F. Chapter, A. I. A., and approved, with certain suggestions.)

\*—Abstract of a report by the Building Code Committee of the Department of Commerce, published for the committee by the Bureau of Standards. The complete paper may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., price 15 cents.

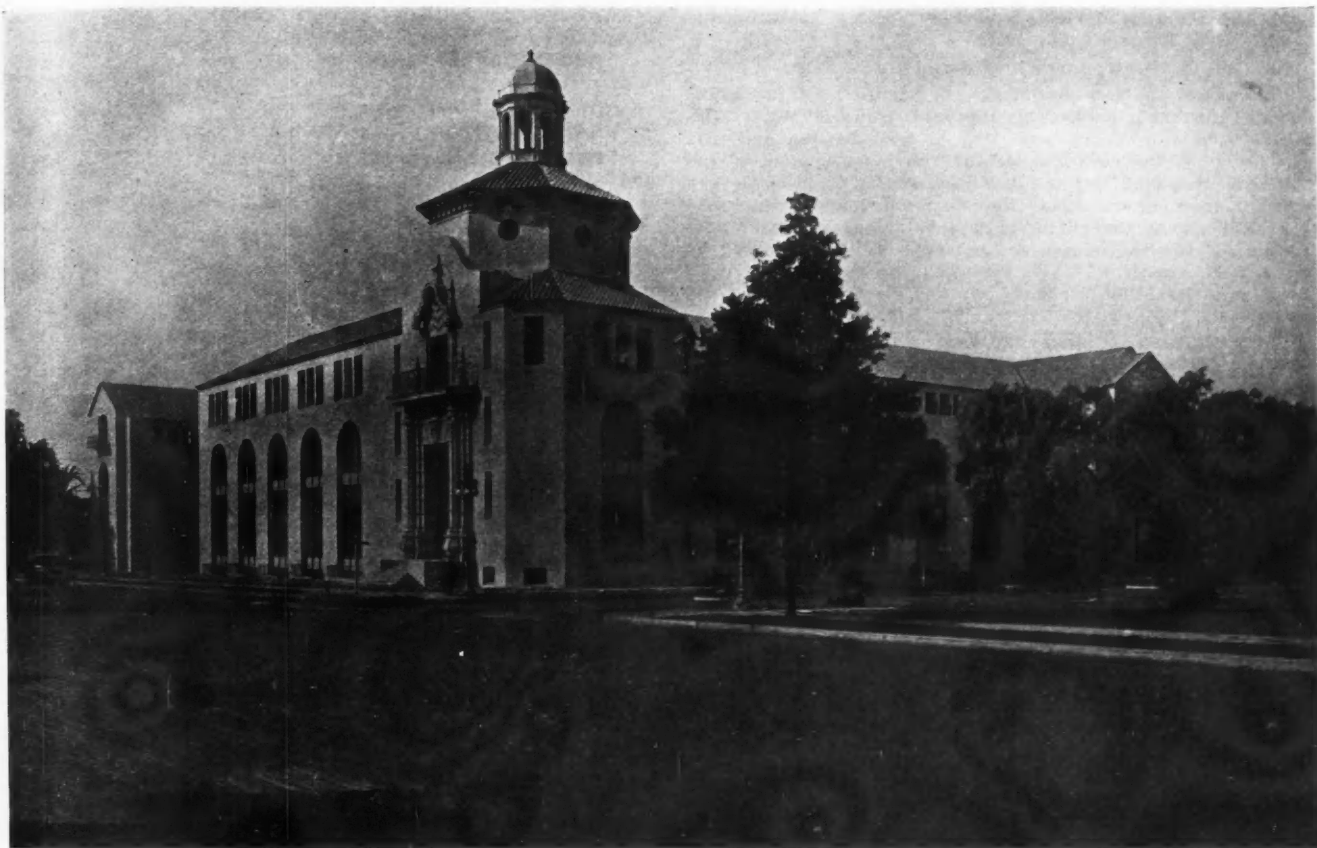
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**STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS  
OF AUGUST, 24, 1912,**

Of The Building Review, published monthly at San Francisco, Calif., for April 1st, 1923.

State of California, County of San Francisco—ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Howard Hoyt, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Building Review, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, The Building Review Company, 426 Chronicle Building, San Francisco.

Editor, Harris Allen, 426 Chronicle Building, San Francisco.

Industrial Editor and Business Manager, Howard Hoyt, 426 Chronicle Building, San Francisco.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

Harris Allen, 426 Chronicle Building, San Francisco.

A. Hoffman, 345 Battery street, San Francisco.

J. A. Drummond, 1744 Folsom street, San Francisco.

H. R. Braden, 50 Main Street, San Francisco.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None.

4. That the paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

HOWARD HOYT, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of April, 1923.

D. B. RICHARDS,

(SEAL)

(My commission expires May 26, 1925.)

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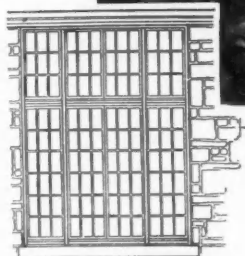
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## ARCHITECTS' BULLETIN

(Concluded from Page 70)

posed of Officers and members of each of the Chapters of the Institute, members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, members of other architectural organizations, painters' and sculptors' societies, workers in the Allied Arts, and craftsmen interested in building.

A later announcement will be made as to the detail arrangements. The procession will march on the two sides of the Lagoon to the meeting point on the plaza in front of the Memorial. Electric lighting, in the sense of obtaining the utmost in dramatic effect, will be arranged, as well as a suitable musical accompaniment. The co-operation of prominent Government officials has been promised and it is believed that the whole affair can be conducted by befitting the dignity and importance of the Institute and with respect to the important character of exercises appropriate to the award of a medal to the designer of this distinguished Memorial.

It is believed that a national interest in architecture will be stimulated by making this effort of the American Institute of Architects as splendid and as magnificent as possible. Assurance of that result is had in the fact that Mr. Howard Greenley, assisted by Mr. J. Monroe Hewlett, has consented to take charge of the pageant. As you are aware, Mr. Greenley and Mr. Hewlett are not only well known as architects, but have distinguished themselves by being the authors of some remarkably beautiful pageants which have been notable in their dramatic use of costumes and color and brilliant lighting effects.

Special attention is called in the present announcement to the fact that each Chapter is urged by President Faville and the Pageant Committee to provide itself with a banner and pennon as shown in general

design on the accompanying blueprint. It is recommended that the colors of the state in which the Chapter is situated shall be utilized in the design of the banner, which in other respects can be in accordance with the discretion of the designer. Architectural or Chapter seals or other symbolic attributes may be incorporated in the design. Robes of office are considered essential for the heads of Chapters, and it is hoped that provisions can be made for a simple colored blouse or robe for each architect attending the Convention.

Will you not be good enough to take such steps as may be necessary to secure a banner and pennon as a contribution to the occasion. It is proposed that these banners will be in permanent possession of the Institute and be carefully preserved for the use of future Conventions and banquets. It is suggested that the date of the organization of each Chapter be shown on its banner.

Very sincerely yours,  
WM. STANLEY PARKER, Secretary.

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## LOS ANGELES BUILDING ACTIVITIES SHOW STEADY INCREASE

BY R. ELLIS WALES

From the steady increase in the number of permits issued to Angelenos since the first of the year, and the attendant valuation, it appears that the original estimate of \$160,000,000 for the year by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce will be found conservative in the extreme. The permits issued March 9 totaled 200 flat, with the valuation \$1,100,635, this bringing the total for the first nine days, including Saturday afternoon and Sunday, of the month to \$8,657,987, the permits totaling 1,802. Total for the year up to and including March 9, 10,552 permits; valuation, \$31,996,814.

March indicates, considering certain propositions in the offing, a possible total of \$25,000,000. These figures appear to be sensational, but an inspection by the writer the first of this week, driving through all sections, revealed building activity on nearly every block. Rampart boulevard, for instance, in the heart of the city, unimproved lots held for years for investment, now presents, for three blocks, an array of new flat and apartment buildings whose architecture and color suggest a composite atmosphere of Venice, Italy; Naples and Monte Carlo.

The general building activity, however, is well spread over office, mercantile, industrial and residential structure and it is interesting to note that 39 new industries and commercial houses were established in Los Angeles during January, incomplete tabulations indicating even more for February. Last year new concerns averaged about 1.70 per cent per day.

Some of the workmen here are getting \$11 per day on an average, while \$11 in permit valuation is recorded by the city every second. Continuing this further, it reaches \$668 a minute, \$40,083 per hour, and \$961,998 per day. The total for February for Los Angeles reached \$12,080,310, the same month last year \$7,579,798. With Long Beach, Glendale, Pasadena, Alhambra and Whittier, the Los Angeles figure for the month totals \$17,205,320, which is almost double that of the same month in 1922. Sixteen other towns in Los Angeles county totaled \$1,815,947, thus making the entire total for the county approximately \$19,021,267 for February.

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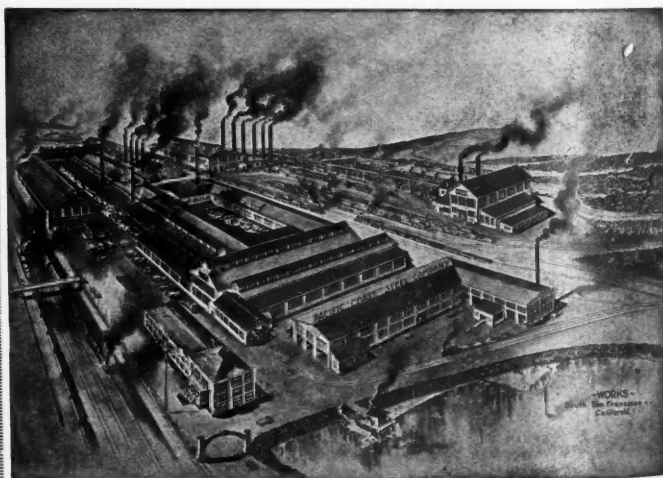
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## SACRAMENTO ANNOUNCES NEW INDUSTRIAL SERVICE

By A. S. DUDLEY

Sacramento will seriously enter upon a very definite program of industrial development during the coming year. The office organization of the Chamber of Commerce will be shaped to concentrate its principal efforts in that direction. Development of industry is one of the big problems confronting Sacramento today.

Our investigations have revealed that the percentage increase in growth of industry has not been as great as the increase in population. This should not be taken to mean that industries which have been established in Sacramento are not operating successfully. As a fact, these industries have been unusually successful it is shown by an analysis of Federal reports and statistics. Their importance is proved by the census figures showing that of the total value of industrial output—\$46,000,000—approximately \$20,000,000 was added by manufacture. This percentage is higher than that for the State of California taken as a whole.

The reason Sacramento has not made greater industrial strides is because time and effort were centered upon other highly essential local problems. Now, we are prepared to carry on the industrial program. We have started by appointing an industrial advisory committee, the personnel of which includes leaders in various lines of activity. This committee will advise with the Industrial Department of the Chamber of Commerce which will make a comprehensive survey of the industrial situation covering the entire Sacramento Valley with particular regard to raw materials, markets and distribution. Co-operating with the Industrial Department will be a Research and Statistical Department.

During the past five years Sacramento has expended more than \$10,000,000 in public improvements practically all of which will be of direct benefit to industrial establishments. The figure includes \$2,700,000 for a new water pumping and filtration plant which assures industries of one of the essential requirements—an abundant supply of excellent water at unusually low rates. At a cost of millions of dollars one of the power companies serving Sacramento and vicinity has added more than 100,000 horsepower to its plant capacity. Many thousands of dollars have been expend-

(Concluded on Page XVIII)

## BUNGALOW COURT EQUIPPED WITH NEW HEATING APPLIANCES

As an added instance of the popularity of "Firelight," a new and practical gas heater for the fireplace, and Hall Junior Gas Floor Heater, an efficient single unit heating agent, both of which are manufactured by the D. H. McCorkle Co. of Oakland, Calif., the firm of McWethy and Greenleaf, Oakland builders, is installing these heating agents in their new bungalow court series of houses, which includes a square of ten bungalows situated at Jean and Perry streets in Oakland. A "Firelight" gas heater is installed in the living room of every family in the court, while an electrically controlled Hall Junior Gas Heater, placed in the dining room, will keep an even, healthful temperature there and in the kitchen, bedroom and bath.

Scientific tests have demonstrated that the D. H. McCorkle "Firelight" product produces three times as much heat as a gas log four times as much heat as a gas grate, and nine times as much heat as a wood or coal fire. All tests imply "at the same distance" as the other agent in comparison.

One of the reasons for "Firelight's" great heating capacity is that it sends all of the heat out into the room, while a separate flue discharges the combustion products in the chimney. Under intense heat from gas burners placed below them, the composition radiants become an incandescent mass and produces a beautiful old-fashioned driftwood fire effect. This point, coupled with the strong, penetrating heat of the "Firelight," gives it many advantages that are novel in the gas heating field.

Hall Junior Gas Floor Heater is capable of heating three rooms, according to McWethy and Greenleaf. Its intense heat was novelly used by them in drying out the plaster while the houses were in the process of construction. It is a convenient, inexpensive heater which may readily be installed in any home, new or old. Being thirty inches in height, it has a register of fourteen inches square in the floor of the room. This is sufficient to flood a room or suite with air warmed to personal desires.

McWethy and Greenleaf chose "Firelight" for their bungalow court because of the simple and graceful design, which includes andirons to match the heater. The

(Concluded on Page XVIII)

## WINNERS IN HOSPITAL CONTEST ANNOUNCED

Butler & Rodman of New York City received the first prize in the international competition recently conducted by *The Modern Hospital* magazine for the plans of a small general hospital. Three awards of \$500, \$300 and \$200 and two honorable mentions were made.

Second and third places in the contest were won by John Roth of Atascadero, Cal., and Ernst Hoedtke of Cambridge, Mass. Selection was made from 51 sets of plans submitted by hospital architects of the United States, Canada and England, judgment being on the bases of economy in construction and operation, integrity of designs, health values and flexibility.

Cervin & Horn, hospital architects of Rock Island, Ill., were given first honorable mention in the competition, the other honorable mention going to Lemuel Cross Dillenbach of the School of Architecture, University of Illinois.

The jury of award, composed of Dr. S. S. Goldwater of New York, Asa S. Bacon of Chicago, Clarence H. Johnston of St. Paul, William Buck Stratton of Detroit and Miss Adelaide M. Lewis of Kewanee, Ill., met in Chicago in March to study the plans.

Announcement of the winning architects will be made in the April issue of *The Modern Hospital*, and in the succeeding number will appear the prize plans with the interpretations of the judges. Subsequent publication, with critical comments, will be made of fifteen or twenty other of the more interesting designs for their educational value.

Mr. Charles Butler, who drew the design awarded first place, is a graduate of Columbia University and of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, France; Officer of St. Sava, Serbia, and the president of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He and his firm have planned a number of important hospitals in New York and the East, as well as abroad.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

Lloyd Rally, architect, announces the opening of his offices at 1019 Wright & Candler Building, Fourth and Hill streets, Los Angeles. Telephone 12681.

## LARGEST ROOFING ORDER SHIPPED TO ORIENT

The largest single order of roofing ever shipped to the Orient left San Francisco March 20 for Bombay, India, on the steamer *Diana Dollar*.

The shipment consists of 51 carloads of reinforced Malthoid Roofing for Pabco Roofs and will be used on the warehouses of the Port Trust Cotton Depot, Bombay, India.

It was manufactured by The Paraffine Companies, Inc., in their Emeryville plant, which is the largest single roofing plant in the world.

(Concluded from Page XVII)

"Firelights" installed were finished to harmonize with the color scheme of the bungalow interiors.

On the "Firelight," a patented grid that prevents back-firing into the gas chamber; a patented burner that insures proper gas combustion in a quiet but intensely hot flame; a handy orifice thumbscrew, which permits the office to be cleaned in an instant without distributing the adjustment of the burner, and a convenient valve lever, placed at the side of the heater where it may be safely and comfortably turned by hand, are some of the excellent features.

All of the McWethy and Greenleaf bungalows are built in the four-room arrangement. The attractive double-quintette of cheery, warm houses has been occasioning much interest in continental side real estate circles. Having two gas heaters for four rooms is a forward stride in this type of comfort appointing.

(Concluded from Page XVII)

ed for improvements on the Sacramento River, the importance of which is indicated in government figures showing that approximately one million tons of commerce are carried on this stream annually.

The tremendous increase in population on the Pacific Slope, for which Sacramento is an ideal distributing center by reason of its geographical location, and the equally great increase in volume of agricultural, mineral and timber production, is constantly improving the market and supply of raw materials for articles manufactured in Sacramento.

Now that Sacramento has prepared itself with complete requirements demanded by industries, we will devote the greater part of our activity toward attracting and securing manufacturing plants.



## "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine"

**R**OOFs are like clothes—allow the small holes and rips to go unmended and serious trouble is sure to ensue.

And, like clothes, the best materials are the cheapest in the long run. Whether you use tin for the entire roof or for lining valleys and gutters, it will pay you to specify



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made by an old Welsh process of hand-dipping that gives it that extra-heavy, closely knit coating which has enabled it to withstand the ravages of the weather for generations. No need for patching and mending roofs of Target and Arrow for they outlast the buildings they cover.

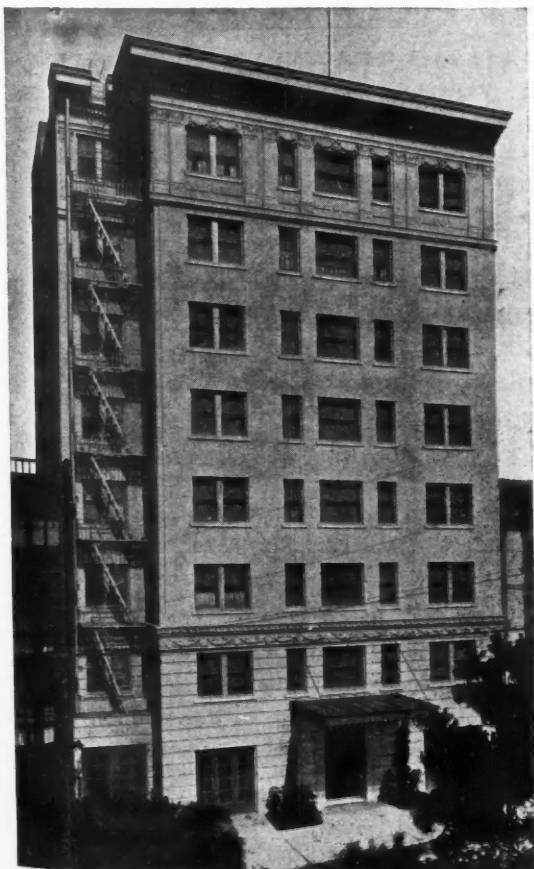


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## PROCRASTINATION STEALS MORE THAN TIME

We all know the story of the man who didn't shingle his roof because the sun was shining and so it wasn't necessary. Of course, when it started raining he didn't like to climb up on the roof because he'd get wet.

At the beginning of 1923 the sun is still shining. Even though building is already active, and railroads are even now suffering a car shortage, the demand is not so heavy nor the car shortage so stringent that present requirements cannot be filled in a reasonable time.

But once the rain starts the man whose roof isn't shingled is going to get wet—even if he stays inside his house smoking his pipe.

Business students tell us we face a year of unprecedented building. The productive capacity of the cement industry is ample to handle an increase of even 50 per cent more than the heaviest demand of any individual year so far—ample to take care of the probabilities of the year in which we now are. But transportation is the neck of the bottle.

Railroad executives warn us "there is at present a serious transportation shortage" and "the shortage will doubtless continue." Not only building, but other business activities are on the increase—and will demand their share of the railroads' already overburdened facilities.

Those who wish to build, those who wish to supply the materials for building, will do wisely to make sure of their supplies beforehand. This always wise policy was probably never so vital as in the present season—for the season has already started.

The protection such a policy affords is twofold. When a car shortage produces a scarcity of any commodity, the laws of supply and demand frequently raise the price. But far more essential is the ability of the dealer to supply materials to his trade, the ability of the builders to continue building. Every man connected with the building industry is all too familiar with the costliness of delay once a structure is actually started.

Briefly, that sums up the problem before us, before you. 1923 is here, a year of promise, a year of opportunity. We face it fully able to supply its demands—if we only plan ahead and prepare accordingly. It promises to be a good year for all of us—but it holds the possibility of being a banner

## UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examination:

### *Checker Draftsman (Architectural)*

The receipt of applications will close May 15. The examination is to fill a vacancy in the Public Works Dept., U. S. Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, at \$8 a day, and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications. The appointee to the position at Pearl Harbor will receive, in addition to the salary, an allowance of 96 cents a day while employed at the station. He will be furnished transportation to Honolulu.

The duties are charge of the drafting and checking work on one or more important projects, including responsibility for engineering or architectural features of the design, or other comparable supervisory work.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education, training and experience on a scale of 100. Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or secretary of the board of U. S. civil service examiners at the postoffice or custom house in any city.

## BUREAU OF STANDARDS TO MEASURE FATIGUE OF STONE

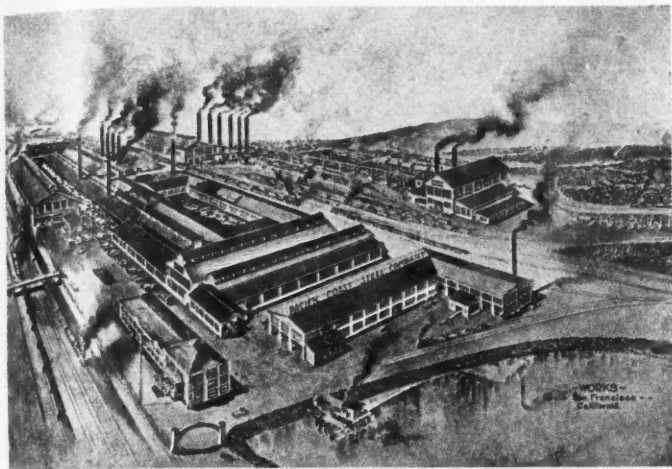
It has long been known that a load much below its apparent breaking strength would cause failure of stone after a long time. The Bureau of Standards is now undertaking a series of tests to determine the extent of this effect and to see how much load can safely be borne by stone for indefinite periods.

Samples of stone will be tested both in straight compression and in bending. Loads will be put on and left there, and the deflection of the stone will be measured from time to time.

Marble has the peculiar quality of sagging slowly, even under its own weight. Thus many cases are known in which marble slabs placed in horizontal position for a hundred years or so have sagged down several inches; and thin tombstones of marble have bent over.

---

year for the far-sighted man. It is to that man we are addressing this word.—From "The Building Outlook for 1923," Atlas Cement Co.



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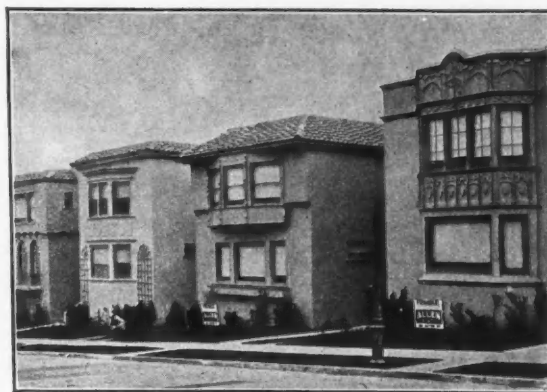
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# THE BUILDING REVIEW

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MAY, 1923

No. 5

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## EDITOR'S BOOK SHELF

**T**HE Next-to-Nothing House."\*

It is impossible to resist the spontaneity and naive enthusiasm of the author's description of her home, as she takes you through, room by room, in a very personally conducted tour. She is a lover of antiques, and her home is an old New England cottage which has housed Daniel Webster and other celebrities, and now shelters a collection of old furniture whose acquisition at bargain prices the author frankly and triumphantly details.

Many illustrations show the exercise of good taste and considerable discretion in arranging these pieces, and deciding the accessories of wall and floor coverings, hangings, color schemes and so on. The author's personality makes the book interesting, even so far from its natural environs. Many people will find useful suggestions herein.

\*—"The Next-to-Nothing House," by Alice van Leer Carrick, The Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston.



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